BOSTON STORE'S DILEMMA THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING

City of Paris Must Be Sold Out

POSITIVELY IN THE NEXT TWO DAYS WE PRESENT HEREWITH OUR BIDS

This is a Stopendous Undertaking, but the Prices Are Such as Have Never Been Made Before and Which Must Be Done.

The unexpected purchase of Brown, Durrell & Co.'s Boston stock, a stock of dry goods so great as to be almost unmanageable, and which has already been started on the road, necessitates the immediate and entire closing out of all the emaining stock of the eargo of the teamship "City of Paris."

And it absolutely must be done WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS.

Therefore tomorrow

\$1.00 ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS 25C. From steamer "City of Paris" 5 cases of strictly all wool imported dress goods, including 42-inch black, guaranteed all wool, French henriettas, 40-inch all wool heather mixtures, 40-inch all wool Scotch cheviots, 38-inch all wool Engish checks, 40-inch all wool Berlin twills, 42-inch fine wool libby plaids. Just think, all the above goods are new this season and are retailed all over the city up to \$1.00 a yard, tomorrow 25c.

\$1.25 DRESS GOODS 39C The last 50 pieces of elegant French serges in black and colors; they are serges in black and colors; they are the serges in black and colors; they are worth fully \$1.25, tomorrow 39c. is positively your last opportunity, as there will be no more of these after to-IMPORTED DRESS GOODS 49C A YARD.

800 pieces of imported dress goods, in-cluding 42-inch black imported novel-ties, 42-inch colored crepe cloths, 42inch imported colored chevrons. This is a grand opportunity.
500 PIECES DRESS GOODS, 75C.

42-inch lansdownes and glorla silks. worth \$2,00 a yard. 42-inch latest imported plaids, worth \$1.50 a yard, 40-inch French drap d'almas, 46-inch Arnold colored henriettas. 43-inch colored French matalasses. A tremendous lot of the latest French German and English silk finish all wool henriettas, worth up to \$2.50 a yard, go at 75c. What an opportunity! Imported goods like the above, worth up to \$2.50 a yard,

50C SILKS AT 12fC.

75 pieces china silks, surah silks, Shanghai silks and fancy satins, in 22-INCH WASH SILKS, 25c.

Elegant wash silks, in dark and light grounds, dots and fancy stripes and pure silk surahs for linings and fancy waists. also 22-inch pure silk Japanese silks. and double warp 20-inch satins in good shades go at 25c. 20 different shades of plaid and striped

wash silks and the new sevival silks, in cream and colors, go at 30c a yard. \$1.25 SILKS 48c A YARD.

35 different patterns of imported French dress silks, mostly dark grounds and 22-inches wide. 27-inch heavy all silk plain surahs and shangahi silks for dress wear and waists, 32-inch fancy striped China silks, the newest thing out for fancy waists, in blues, reds and blacks, all go at 39c a yard.

\$1.50 DRESS SILKS 88C. An elegant lot of silk rhadames, including all the newest shades of heliotropes, purples, pansies and greens, also black satin duchesse, black peau-de-sole, black armures, black faille Fran-caise, black taffetas, 30-inch black Cheeney Bros. China silks, 24-inch heavy Lyon gros-grain silks, all worth fully \$1.50, tomorrow at 88c.

\$1.00 quality drapery silks 39c. An elegant lot of high grade drapery silks in lengths from 2 to 8 yards, go tomorrow at 39c.

Bargains in basement. An immense lot of imported German turkey red table linen, extra good quality, but wet, go at 15c a yard. All the fine towels that are left from this purchase go at 10c and 19c each. BASEMENT DRESS GOODS DEPART-MENT.

25 pieces new shades, 40-inch English cashmere, 9c a yard.

An immense lot of new spring wool cheviot novelties, worth 50c, go at 25c.

35c quality, fancy striped wool suitings, 15c. WASH GOODS IN BASEMENT. Cotton challis, 3e a yard. Half wool challis. 12tc a yard.

Pineapple tissue, 10e a yard. Finest fast black sateens, 9c, 15c, 19c and 25c. Beautiful figured sateens, 12c, 15c and

19c a yard. French dimities, 10c, worth 25c. Plain white India linen, 5c a yard. Finest plaid lawns at 5c, 8tc, 10c and

Finest apron lawns, plain white and figured, 10e and 15c a yard. Fine line of India linens at 12c, 19e and 25e a yard.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. An elegant lot of chenille portieres in all colors, worth \$5.00, go at \$2.98 a

Immense values in face curtains at 98c, \$1.49, \$1.98, \$2.25 and \$3.47 a pair. Irish point and Swiss tambour curtains \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$9.98 a pair.

Opaque window shades, best spring 40-inch wide dotted Swisses 15c a yard.

BOSTON STORE N. W. corner 16th and Douglas streets.

Mrs. J. Benson's Store. The workmen finished up nearly all the interior work in Mrs. Benson's new

store Saturday, and she will be able to take care of customers Monday to better advantage than at any time since the removal. Two or three days will see everything fully completed. Monday we will offer a line of new

square toe, hand turned and welt button THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

Auction, Furniture Auction.

3624 Farnam (Mr. Hamilton's house) Tuesday, April 18, 10 a. m., contents of entire house. Elegant bedroom suits, dining room set, chairs, rockers, carpets, curtains, hair mats, range, etc. very fine goods. Sale promptly at 10. Robert Wells, auctioneer.

Read of the famous Mrs. Dr. Sheeman on page 14, this issue.

Samuel Burns made such a success of his toilet set sale just closed that on Monday he inaugurates a DINNER SET SALE for one week.

Every set in the house to go at from 10 to 50 per cent discount. All sets marked in plain figures and discount taken from bottom of bill. See front windows.

Dr. Presnell, room 250 Bee bldg. W. T. Seaman, wagons and carriages

Drink pure water, the Berkefeld water filter is germ proof. D. O. McEwan, agent, 1611 Howard street.

\$50,000 Wet Merchandise from Steamship | To Those Contemplating Paving Improvements.

Opened by the Board of Public Works on the 7th of This Month on the Different Classifications of Asphaltom Pavements.

In so doing we desire to correct the many wrong impressions and information conveyed to the public in resolu-tions by the Board of Public Works in their rejection of said bids.

Our bids on new paving were as fol-Class B, 6-inch concrete and 2-inch surface, 5 years' guarantee, \$2.60. Class B. 6-inch concrete and 2-inch

surface, 10 years' guarantee, \$3.00. Class A, 6-inch conceete and 21-inch surface, 5 years' guarantee, \$2.90. Class A, 6-inch concrete and 21-inch surface, 10 years' guarantee, \$3.30. Our bids in REPAVING portions of

old wood streets, viz: Cuming, Jackson, 15th and 16th streets ranged from \$2.94 per yard, 5-year guarantee, to \$3.77 per yard, 10-year guarantee. Under the bids for new paving, class 5-years guarantee, \$2.60 per yard is

the only one to be considered. The other three, although called for, are figurative and obsolete. The demand for 10 years guarantee pavement, or class

not being warranted or demanded

since 1887 in this city. Our price on class B last season was \$2.81, making a reduction in our present oid of 21 cents per yard, and a reduction of 20 cents per yard will be farther made if the specifications are made to conform to the class "B." 1890 specificationsfour-inch base and two-inch ton-under which South Twentieth street Center to Vinton. Webster from Sixteenth to Twenty-third streets, Seven-teenth street, Cuming to Nicholas and Izard, Sixteenth to Eighteenth were

These several streets will compare favorably with any class of pavement laid and are to the entire satisfaction of these assessed for their construction and are safe and well adapted to the streets to be paved this year, and the property owners to be assessed for paying this year should demand of the officials and receive the benefit of a further

reduction of 20c per yard.

On the repaying of the several old wood streets the price bid may appear high to those not conversant with the conditions pertaining thereto. For instance, several of these streets have settled, the estimate approximating requirements of each being from 255 to 1,250 cubic yards of hydraulic concrete, or asphaltic concrete, at re-spectively, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per cubic yard to bring the streets back to standard

The Board's instructions to bidders was to the effect that these extras, aggregating from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on each street, should be covered into the cost per yard for such work, thus adding to he usual price of this class of pavement rfom 88 cents to \$10 per yard. Should the council Tuesday evening

concur in the recommendation of their special committee composed of the chairman of the Board of Public Works, the city engineer and three members of their honorable body, we will undertake to repaye these several streets for \$2.70 per yard, or better. Very respectfully

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING

BY C. E. SQUIRES,

Agent. Home for Omnhans at World's Fair. Mrs. Dwight Holmes and Mrs. John Evers, formerly of South Omaha have a desirable dwelling three doors from Illinois Central station, twelve minutes ride to entrance to grounds. This is an opportunity for parties visiting the fair this summer. See notice in furnished room column.

Dr. Presnell, nose & throat. Bee bldg. Menday we will offer a line of new

square toe, hand turned and welt button THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

Frescoing and interior decorating designs and estimates furnished. Henry Lehmann, 1508 Douglas street.

Lawn, grass and clover seeds. The Nebraske Seed Co., 15th and Howard. Read of the famous Mrs. Dr. Sherman

on page 14, this issue. The only way to have absolutely pure water is to use a Pasteur germ-proof filter, sold only by Milton Rogers & Sons, 14th and Farnam streets.

Dr. Presnell, catarrh, Bee bldg.

Is the verdict given by the Nebraska people on the selection of Cloud Court hotel as the Chicago headquarters for Nebraskans during the World's fair, Omaha office, 309 S. 13th street.

A Well Deserved Appointment

\$7.50 to Gothenburg and Return. This is the rate which W. H. Green makes on his third excursion, which starts on Tuesday 18th at 2:15 p. m., via the Union Pacific. A visit to the Elecrie City of Nebraska will pay you. Real estate is slow everywhere else

ut in Gothenburg it has an electrical You can secure tickets only from W. H. GREEN.

217 Karbach block, Omaha. Vegetable and flower seeds. The Neraska Seed Co., 15th and Howard.

Is It Denver. Our Denver Fast Mail is still in it. Supper in Omaha, breakfast in Denver. Fourteen hours en route via the Union Pacific. Pintsch light, steam heat. HARRY P. DEUEL,

City Ticket Agent, 1302 Farnam St. The Pasteur germ-proof filter will remove all suspended mineral and dead organic matter, leaving a water that is absolutely pure and healthy. Milton

Rogers & Sons, sole agents, 14th and Farnam streets. If you wish a garden don't send your money out of Omaha, patronize The Nebraska Seed Co., 15th and Howard, a

home industry. Reservoir Ice Co. Office 1506 Douglas st. Tel. 1,219.

Nebraska Seed Co., 15th and Howard. W. S. Balduff will remove to 1518 Farnam about June 1st.

Spring flowering bulbs and roots. The

Unburied for Thirty Years. A strange double funeral occurred recently at Rock Island, Tenn., when a mother and her son were buried to gether. The son had been dead and remained unburied for therty years. He had been a confederate seldler and was filled at Murfreesboro. His mother declared she could not part with her son and that he should not be buried until death claimed her also. Embalming

was not common in those days, and she had the remains sealed in an air-tight cedar case with a glass top, which kept in a room in her home and fre-quently visited. The body did not decay, but became mummified.

FITZHUGH LEE AND AN INDIAN.

A Death Hug in the Show with a Texas Savage. Washington Star: "It was in the winter of 1860, at Camp Colorado, Tex.,' said Captain Edward M. Hayes, "Our scouts reported a body of Indians that had massacred settlers and driven off their stock. General Van Dorn-then major-was in command. Governor Fitzhugh Lee was a lientenant and I was a bugler. It was night and snowing bard. We started after them, made eighteen miles that night, fifty miles the next day and camped. It happened that the Indians we were pursuing had camped but three miles ahead of As I said, it was very cold and the Indians had their blankets up over their heads, so they did not hear us, as the next day we came upon them suddenly, and they would not have discovered until we would have been right on top of them had not one of our men accidentally discharged his revolver. charged. The Indians scattered. There was a ridge of timber a few miles away. Two of the brayes made for the timber. General Lee and I pursued them. We killed one. We pursued the other fellow through the timber for several miles, his trail being isible in the snow. When we reached the open plain he had disappeared. We knew that he was hiding in one of the gulches. In a few moments we discovered his pony. Turning, we saw him on the other side of an undulation in the prairie. As he reached the top of the divide he waved his shield and yelled defiance at us. We put after him, but could not find him in the ledges of rock. Lee then proposed that we separate,

"It seems that the Indian was but about thirty feet from General Lee at the time, hiding behind a ledge of rocks. As Lee came upon him he fired an arrow at him. Lee saw him in time to dodge and the arrow went through his arm. breaking off. The Indian was a chiefa big, tali, powerful, muscular fellow, over six feet in height. General Lee was then a small man, but he is the bravest and pluckiest man in the city In a moment more they locked in each other's arms in a death struggle. The general was carrying his revolver in his right hand. The Indian grasped the barrel and the weapon was discharged, but he was not The pistol dropped to the ground. Lee knew that his only salvation was to hug the Indian, for the latter had his knife in his hand, and as they swaved to and fro packing the snow beneath their feet he was unable to plunge his knife in his adversary's body. I started to his rescue, but did not dare to shoot as I advanced, as they were twisting and writhing so that I was afraid of killing

my comrade. 'In another moment they were on the ground and Lee on top. As luck had it, they fell near the revolver. In the sec-ond of time allowed Lee seized the revolver and discharged it, the ball going through the cheeks and mouth of the savage without even knocking out a tooth, for his mouth was open in a yell. In another second, however, the next ball crushed in his brain. As the gen-eral disengaged himself from the tight embrace of the savage and rose to his feet he shook himself and felt of his body to see whether he was wounded, for the knife had cut his coat. I was fearful lest he was injured and asked him how he felt. He replied: 'Oh, I am all right; just getting my muscle up.' raising his arm as if he were tightening the bicep. 'When I went to college,' he continued. I used to be very fond of wrestling and it came in very good service today. At the last moment I thought of the "Virginia back heel" trip, and down the red-

skin went. HAD A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. A Freight Train Conductor Lives to Tell How Thirty-Six Cars Passed Over Him. There goes a man who had the most frightful experience and at the same time the most miraculous escape of any man I have ever heard of," and the speaker pointed out a young man walking along Park row, New York. The mmercial Advertiser reporter sought for the particulars and learned that the young man was Frank H. Young of Shamokin, Pa. His right arm

off at the shoulder, his face was badly scarred and in several respects he appeared to be laboring inder a great deal of physical disability. The speaker continued the story, which seems almost incredible, but it has been verified in every detail. Frank H. Young was, in August, 1890, a conductor on coal train No. 21, on the Pennsylvania & Reading railroad. On the morning of August 27 he received orders to take a train of fifty ears from Locust Summit to Shamokin. He had what railroad men call a "bad train," and before leaving the yard at Summit it had parted, and this it did five times in succession within seven miles. All the links and pins on the train had been used and the crew was obliged to use also the wrenches on the engine to make the last coupling. After leaving Enterprise unction, the last place the train parted. Young, who was a careful and compeent conquetor, although a young man for so responsible a position, took up his watch near the middle of the train to take it down the steep grade between Enterprise junction and Greenback. Continental curve he attempted to take off the brake of a four-wheel slack car, which was jamming into the sill of a large eight-wheel gondola. These brakes on the four-wheelers are on the side of the car and make it extra hazardous for men handling them. Young stepped back on the car, and just as he did so the trap door in the bottom opened and let him through with about five tons of coal. The train was running at about twenty miles an hour and thirty-six loaded cars whirled over his body. He was mangled, smashed, torn and but was conscious when picked up and his nerve had not forsaken him, although he had lost considerable blood from a miscellaneous lot of wounds in addition to his right arm being torn off at the shoulder blade. How he escaped instant death is not for mortal to know. He is badly crippled up, however, and will never recover from the terrible injuries he received that eventful day. is an exceptionally energetic and intelligent young man, but he will never be able to do anything except the lightest kind of work, if he is able to do any at all. But he is glad to be alive, as he has a right to be. The history of railroad accidents either in the country or

Europe shows no such miraculous escape Water passed through the Pasteur germ-proof filter is absolutely free from microbes. Sold only by Milton Rogers & Sons, 14th and Farnam streets.

Carpets. Chas. Shiverick & Co. 1206, 1208 and 1210 Farnam St. World's fair souvenir coins of 1893 for

sale at First National bank. Read of the famous Mrs. Dr. Sherman on page 14, this issue.

TREADING HARROWEDGROUND

Where Rip-Snorting Factions Recently Wrestled for Political Supremacy.

TOPEKA, THE CAPITAL OF KANSAS

The Lay of the City-Commercial, Industrial, Educational and Social Features -Cost of Municipal Lighting-A

Painful Disappointment.

TOPERA, Kan., April 13. [Special Correspondence of The Ben. |-Topeka is an Indian word, its meaning is a matter of dispute. According to one version it means "wild potatoes." according to another, it means "a good place to dig potatoes." From the standpoint of a prohibitionist it might now be defined 'a hard place to get

The city of Topeka is situated on both banks of the Kansas river. The part lying north of the river is called North Topeka, the part lying south is called Topeka. Each has a postoffice of its own. Both together form a single municipality, and both are, of course, under the management of one and the same set of city officers. A wagon bridge crosses the river and connects the two parts. There is a commodious sidewalk on each side of it for the use of pedestrians. Near this bridge and parallel with it on the same street, known as Kansas avenue, there has been constructed a street railway bridge. It was built by the street railway company at its own expense, and is used exclusively by it. At the point just named the river is 1000 feet wide. The principal part of the city, known as Topeka, and which lies south of the river, is situated upon an elevated plateau marked by a few gentle undula-tions. While the natural conformation of the ground is such as to make good drainage quite easy, it is so free from hills and de-pressions that the grading of its streets costs but a trifle.

Facts and Figures.

Topeka is the county seat of Shawnee county, and also the capital of the state. It was founded in 1854, but did not reserve its name until January 1, 1855. It was regularly organized as a municipal corporation in 1857. Since then its growth has been steady and substantial. Its population in 1890, according to the United States census for that year, was a little over 31,000. It is now claimed to be 35,000. Its streets run north and south and east and west, crossing each other at right angles. They are unus-ually wide. This proves wisdom and foreually wide. This proves wisdom sight on the part of its founders. them are called avenues. Three avenues wide. All other streets in the principal part of the city running in the same direc-tion are 100 feet wide. Four avenues running east and west are each 130 feet wide other streets running in the same direction are 100 feet wide. Kansas avenue, the principal business street, is 90 feet between curbs. Along all the streets in the residence portions of the city there is a strip on each side between the sidewalk and curb from 20 to 30 feet wide. These strips are, by ordinance, required to be kept in grass and planted in trees, shrubbery and flowers. In many places the requirements of the oxli-nance is observed. Most of the streets are payed with stone, asphaltum or brick few have been paved with red cedar blocks. As few have been paved with red cedar blocks from Tennessee. This is evidently a a better quality of wood than that which has been used in Omaha; for, although it was laid in 1888, it is still in good condition and has required no repairing.

Patriotic Street Names.

Among the thoroughfares running north and south thirteen bear the names of presidents of the United States. One is called Hancock, one Clay, one Lafayette and one Liberty. The memories clustering around these names and the associations, historical and otherwise, which they so quickly suggest, ought to kindle and preserve a spirit of patriotism among those who daily traverse these public highways. There may be chose who think this an idle, visionary statement but I am not of that no constantly reminded of those who have at tained high rank in the honorable service of their country. Their names often recall their lofty character, their elevated ambi-tion, their noble deeds, their heroic prayery, their enduring fame; and being thus frequently led to a contemplation of their exalted virtues we are stimu-lated to better resolves and purer lives. My purpose, however, is not to lives. My purpose, however, is not to moralize, but to narrate. Therefore to the thread of my story. Kansas avenue, running north and south, might be properly called Commercial street. The principal mercantile establishments are along this street, and it bears the burden of all the heavier traffic. There are four large hotels and many smaller ones. The central part of the city is everywhere interspersed with well finished, substantial business blocks. They are built mostly of brick and stone. At a distance from and surrounding the business part of the city may be seen a large number of residences. Some of them are elegant and costly. Many of them have attractive yards, covered with grass, now already green. Others will soon be shaded with vine and tree and sweetly perfumed with rose and other flowers. There are

about fifty churches. Educational Institutions.

Among the educational institutions are the following: Washburn college for both sexes, Betheny college for girls only, two Catholic schools, one German Lutheran school, four business colleges and one

There is also one school of art and several kindergartens. None of these derive any assistance from public funds. A Methodist university has recently been commenced. Christ's hospital, a home for unemployed women, and an Orphaus Home are charitable institutions supported by private dona-tions. At the last named of these, parent-less children are provided for. Whatever may be said of other charitable institutions, none of them can appeal more strongly to the tender emotions of the human heart than an orphans home. It affords comfort and shelter to a collection of unfortunate children whose unhappiness, at times, no tongue can describe, nor pen portray. In the carlier years of children who are left phans there is an intense craving for a other's love and a father's affection. Inder its influence the soul is ofttimes in eepest distress. This agonizing state mind no one can fully appreciate who has not himself been an orphan and suffered its paugs in his own experience. What can be more humane than to attempt to supply the place of a father to some curly-headed, sad-faced little boy! What can be more mercifui than to act, so far as may be, the part of a mother for some innocent, helpless, sor-rowing little girl whose tears the winds of heaven alone do chase away. As for my-self, I must confoss, I know nothing. All hall therefore to any city and every city that can boast at least one orphans home, con-ceived in the humanity of its people and supported by their charity, for every such city, no matter what its character or that of its inhabitants in other respects, all persons should stand ready to sound at least

one song of praise.

Again I am digressing. I must quit it, lest I prove myself more fitted for side issues and irregular flights than for continuity of thought in disposing of the subject matter at hand. There are twenty-two schools including the high school, under the charge of from one to ten teachers each. Societies and clubs of various kinds are numerous. This might therefore be characterized as a city of churches, schools and clubs. Not such clubs, of course, ga men are sometimes knocked down with, when they meet in physical collision, but such as are intended for their social, moral and religious welfare. Being a county scat, and in addition thereto the state capital, it is the location of state, county and municipal buildings for the

transaction of public business. Public Buildings.

Among state institutions are the capitol building, the insune asylum and the reform school. The county court house is situated at the southwest corner of Fourth street and Kansas avenue. The county jail and po-lice headquarters elsewhere. The United States postoffice is situated on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Kansas avenue and the city hall at the southwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue. To describe all these buildings would require

me to go beyond the limits prescribed for this letter. I shall therefore make special reference to the state capitol only. It is situated in the middle of a square piece of situated in the middle of a square piece of ground made up of four blocks, near the central part of the city. It consists of four wings. One extends castward, one westward, one northward and one southward. It exact dimensions I cannot give. It is, however, quite large. The central part which supports the dome, towers seven stories in the air. How much higher the dome itself rises I am unably to state. The east and west wings are four, and the north and south wings three stories and the north and south wings three stories above ground. It is built of a brownish gray stone. Its walls are of immense thickness. stone. Its walls are of immense thickness. It has been in process of erection over fifteen years and is still unfinished. Some years yet will be required for completing it. Masses with the still process of the still process of the still process. sive in all its parts and colossal when con-sidered as a whole, it will, when fully completed, present an imposing and majestic ap-

It was here in this building the late legislature of Kansas held its turbulent session. It was here during the time that political excitement ran so high, bloodshed, for a while, was hourly expected. It was here a perfect whirlwind of crimination and recrimination blew back and forth among contending parties, threatening most direful results. It was here at last the white-winged angel of peace finally brought harmony out of discord, established order in chaos

and won a signal victory over the baser pas-Transit Facilities.

The city has an excellent street railway service. Most of the cars are operated by electricity. Where there are two tracks on a street they are laid equi-distant from its central line. Between them, at appropriate distances apart, strong iron posts are planted, Near their tops are iron arms extending over and crossing the tracks at right angles Upon the outer ends of these arms trolley wires are suspended. So far as the city or public are concerned, the practical advantages of this mode of construction are as follows: Only half as many holes are required to be during the content of the to be dug in the streets. Only half as many poles are required. The necessity for crosswires over streets from pole to pole on op-posite sides thereof, is removed. To state all these things in a single generalization, it is less cumbersome, and less repulsive in ap pearance, than the regular conglomeration of poles and wires and crosswires which barricade the sidewalks and overhang the streets in Omaha. But whether, after all, such a plan of construction is safe or practicable where streets are as narrow as those in Omaha

may be a serious question.

At the southwest corner of Eighth street and Kansas avenue the street railway company has built a passenger depot. It is a frame structure about fifty feet long, twelve feet wide and one story high. Its interior is provided with seats, where passengers nay sit in comfort while waiting for a ca in unpleasant weather. It seems to be much used, and manifestly, therefore, serves a desirable, if not an absolutely necessary,

A Municipal Electric Plant.

The city is illuminated by electricity. The plant used for that purpose is owned and operated by the city. Including ground and building, the whole plant cost \$55,448. It runs 184 lamps at an average cost of \$3.86 per lamp for 100 hours. The cost per month for each lamp is \$7.75. The cost per month, however, as here given does not represent a full calendar month, as the electric plant is occasionally not operated during clear moon-shiny nights. Whether this be more or less than the cost in Omaha. I have not the data at hand to determine. Any one there, how-ever, who feels sufficiently interested to do so will have no difficulty in settling the question, by simply comparing the above, with Omaha

They are: The Union Pacific, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Santa Fe. All have good depot facilities. The last named has its general headquarters here in a large five-story brick structure, one block east of the capitol building. It also main-tains here immense construction and repair shops, giving employment to a great many

The Prohibitory Laws

of the state are said to be more strictly enforced here than in any other of the larger cities and towns of the commonwealth. In this respect a special effort has been put forth to make it the exemplary city. Withtails or making me specific facts it impresses a stranger strongly as being in every way a quiet, orderly place Industry, thrift, intelligence and morality seem to prevail among its people.

Painful Disappointment. Before closing I wish to make brief men tion of at least one thing which impressed me as both novel and curious: While wan-dering about leisurely one afternoon I came across a "Matrimonial agency"—an adver-tisement in large letters caught my atten-tion. It read thus: "Husbands and wives furnished on short order." I at once thought I had "struck it rich." I read and reread the enchanting words. My soul fairly thrilled with a sensation of exquisite de-light. I could feel a great big smile playing upon every feature of my countenance, like an illumination from heaven. In my transport of joy I exclaimed, "Eureka." I made up my mind to "take it in." But I paused and looked again. I saw that it guaranteed neither a good fit nor complete satisfaction. The absence of either of these was, of course, sufficient to bring me to a halt. So, after a moment's reflection, I suddenly walked away, a dejected, cha-

grined and disappointed man.

The weather here is pleasant. Gardening has commenced. The grass, in places, wears a beautiful green. The trees are beginning to put forth their leaves. Flowers, rich in color and sweet with fragrance, will soon be seen on every hand. Gentle Spring, the fairest daughter of all the seasons, heralded by the song of birds and robed in sunshine will also soon be here, giving new vigor to vegetable life, and doing much to gladden the hearts of the children of men. May her stay be long, her coming not in vain.

J. T. Moniarry.

WON AND LOST FORTUNES.

Some Experiences of Billy Deutsch, Who is

Now Ill and Penniless. A few years ago everybody knew Billy Deutsch, the man who was the talk of Paris and New York and the star handler of cards and coin the world over. The man about town recalls him when he came back to New York from Paris with his horses, his carriages and his money. The wonderful clothes he then wore are supplanted by a suit of black, the mustache droops hopelessly, the black eyes have lost their fire and the face is thin pale. The money, too, was a distinctive feature of the old figure. It is almost a stranger to the present. six weeks Deutsch has been iil the Empire sanitarium at 103 West Forty-seventh street, New York. is suffering from phthisis, and physicians say that an immediate change of climate is his one hope for prolonging his life. He complains that many of his friends seem to have forgotten that they are using money that he lent them, for only four have answered his letters reminding them of their in-debtedness to him. Two of the four merely said they were sorry for him.
"I was born in the old first ward." he

said to a Globe-Democrat man the other day, "forty-eight years ago. In 1873 I went into the theatrical business with my cousin, Maurice Grau. I stayed petting to illuminate it. But as the paint with him for two years, when I bought tad no opportunity to absorb light it couldn't emit any, and the old lady continues to five years. Then I got out and went to | search for her dress pockets with a candle.

Europe again with more than \$125,000 clear profit. In was in 1881, while in Paris, that I had an inspiration that I could win at baccarat. I felt this inspir ation because my small stakes invariably brought me large winnings. I began to risk all my winnings, playing the dealer's money and taking out my own after the first winning. Luck was with me. I won every time I p In three months I won \$125,000. that money I traveled through Europe. I took my horses and servants with buying everything in sight. One night in Vienna I bought half the seating space in a music half. Then I invited the whole house to drink with me. They drank. I paid \$2,800 for my fun. I got back to Paris in the spring of 1885 on horrowed money. An American had railroad scheme, and I floated \$10,000,000 worth of bonds of the railroad. My commission put me on my feet. gambled again and lost my money "On July 25, 1885, I went into the

Franco-American club with \$50, all I

had. I got dinner and with the remaining \$30 I tried my chance at the game. In an hour I lost every penny. Just as I quit. Lorillord Spencer, John Garcia and another man came in. We sat down to a game of whist. I won 30 francs from them, playing on credit. I owed for drinks and eigars and threw down a 10franc piece. I put the 5-franc piece change in my overcoat pocket. I threw down the remaining 20 francs on the table and lost it. I went out, broke, to go home. In buttoning up my overcoat I felt a piece of money in my side pocket. It was a 5-franc piece. I went and threw it on the table; won let It lie: won again, Sometimes I would let two deals go by. Every time I played I won, and generally I played my whole pile. I quit \$140,000 winner. for America and got here on September 10, 1885. I brought my horses, carriages and servants with me. I lived at the Hoffman house, and stayed here until November 12. I brought over with me about \$600,000 and took back \$400,000. lost the difference in Wall street and on friends. I was broke again in France in ess than six months. I owe Parls now about 600,000 francs. Gambling is a disease, the hardest in the world to cure harder than consumption."

AZTEC FIREWATER.

Indian Strong Drink That Antedates Columbus.

The name of the intoxicant produced and used by the Indians of Arizona is tizwin. It is manufactured from the fruit of the sahuara, or giant eactus, and ts use or abuse is common to all the Arizona tribes. The Indians say that its mode of manafacture and use have been handed down through unnumbered generations of their ancestors.

The sahuara (fereus gianteus) is the largest and most remarkable of the cactus family, says the San Francisco Exuniner, and is peculiar to Arizona. It blossoms in May or June, having large, star-like flowers of pure white with a golden center. In July or August the fruit is ripe. It is pear-shaped, being attached to the limb at its pointed end and when mature turns a brilliant red and splits open at the top and sides like a chestnut burr, exposing to view a luscious red morsel of pulp filled with minute black seeds. It resembles strawberry jam. In taste it is slightly like

the raspberry, though not so sweet.

As soon as the fruit ripens the squaws and children travel miles over the mountain and plain to gather it in large baskets, which they carry on their heads. As these giant caeti are from ten to fifty feet in height, much of the fruit is out of their reach and is left for the woodpeckers and blue jays, which are extravagantly fond of it, and frequently indulge to such an extent as to become stupified and unable to fly for a time. The squaws, however, easily gather as much as they want from the smaller plants by means of long, thin poles with wooden hooks lashed to the ends, with which they pull down th

The gathered fruit is deposited day by day at a common center, where it is pressed and the juice collected into arge earthen ollas, where a modicum of water is added. These ollas are stored in a closed dark room, where a slow fire skept up for several days until the liquid begins to show a foam on top, a sign that it is fermenting. It has then attained the desired intoxicating power, and work passes from mouth to mouth and from village to village.

As soon as the welcome news arrive all hands knock off various kinds of loafing and hasten to the tizwin camp to put in their time around the improvised parroom, stupifying themselves with with frequent draughts of the liquor and dancing or fighting between drinks. The squaws and children, who are never allowed to join in the revelry, manage to get their fun out of the affair by limbing to the low roofs of wickiups and viewing the drunken revels of their lords and masters, and dev and viewing the drunken

Thus the orgy continues night and day antil the supply is exhausted, and by this time the passions of the Indians naturally fierce and cruel, having been inflamed a hundredfold, some one in the crowd atters a war whoop and they lear on their ponies and are off on a raid against the whites. The Apache at best s but a devil, but when his blood is heated with tizwin the father of evil himself is a refined gentleman in comparison. As sahuara fruit ripens only once a year it is a whole twelvemonth between drinks with the Indians, and all their worst outbreaks have occurred in the tizwin season.

Is it not even possible that, 100 years hence, pilgrims from many lands may flock to the scenes of the World's first parliament of religions in the now prosale and unhistoric city of Chicago, almost as they have for conturies flocked to Westmins er Abbey, St. Peter's church and the holy shrines of Jerusa. lem? If the proposed congress does not prove itself to be what Ameer Ali prophesied. "the greatest event of the century," it may yet accomplish a noble work in calling a truce to theological strife, in deepening the spirit of human protherhood and in leading men to dissover whether the elements of a perfect and ultimate religion have yet been rec ognized and embodied in any one of the great historic faiths.

The phenomenon of phosphorescence is not universally understood. Objects possessing this property absorb light during the day an't emit it at night. An estimable old lady had a dark closet in her house and she painted it with phosphorescent paint, ex-

Monday we will offer a line of new square toe, hand turned and well button THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO. The water used for drinking and cooks

ing should be filtered through a Pasteur germ-proof filter. Sold only by Milton Rogers & Sons, 14th and Farnam streets.

Read of the famous Mrs. Dr. Sherman on page 14 this issue.

1302 Farnam St.

The Union Pacific city ticket office is still at 1302 Farnam street. Call and secure World's Fair folder.

All kinds rubber goods at Sherman & McConnell's prescription drug store.

Seed potatoes and field seeds. The Nebraska Seed Co., 15th and Howard.

Special Suit Sale. O. K.

Farnam Street, Opposite New York

Life Building. CALLS ATTENTION THIS WEEK TO

Bargains in Ladies' Suits. We have the largest variety in new, fine sloth made up suits in Omaha, with a superior freesmaker in charge to make alterations





Also many other styles down to 22 and up to \$68.00 each. Of course the cheaper ones are not as fine, but they carry the style.



we have the largest line of silk waists all natty styles.

Don't forget that

1619 FARNAM ST OMAHA . Opp. N. Y. Life Bldg.

An entire new stock, including every novelty.

new thing in fine Millinery at prices. sure to please you,

Many pretty things shown that will

surprise you.

MRS. R. H. DAVIES, 1520 Douglas Street.

MILLINER HAIR GOODS

kinds of switches and bangs. Prices lower than ever. Stock must be reduced before moving.

Special prices for a few days on all

III South 15th Street. Opposite Postoffice.

DRPRICE'S Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.